Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-The Devil's Deputy. AMEROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffato Bill's Wild West.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Prodigal Daughter. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Miss Innocence Abroad. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Dr. Syntax. CASINO S:15 The Little Trooper

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Old Glory. DALY'S THEATRE-8.15-A Galety Girl. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Humpty Dumpty up

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Passing Show HERALD SQUARE THEATRE - 8:30 Arms and the Man. ROSTER & BIAL'S - 8 Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE - 8:15 The Victoria Cross. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-5:30-Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-New Blood. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-The New Boy. STAR THEATRE-8:15 Rosefule. 14TH STREET THEATRE S Struck Off.

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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE—Main office of The Tribune. 154 Nassautst. New York. Main untown office. 1242 Broadway. Address all correspondence slimity "The Tribune." New-York.

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New-Nork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign.-Prince Bismarck received and addressed a large delegation of admirers from Posen. - Twenty-one transports have left Japan, it is supposed for China; two censors have been set over Viceroy Li Hung Chang; China is massing troops at Heljo for a decisive battle. - The Count of Paris's political testament was made public.

Domestic.-The minor candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor decided to not withdraw until they had tested their strength in the convention. - The maple sugar producers of Vermont will sue the Government for the bounty of 1894, - Ohio Democrats may censure Senator Brice in their State Convention on Tuesday The plurality Breckinridge in the Ashland District, Kentucky, will not exceed 400. = Edward Whittemore, a farmer living near Glens Falls, N. Y., and his wife and daughter, were murderously assaulted by a farm hand; the wife will die from her in-

City and Suburban.-Incoming vessels reported violent gales on the North Atlantic. = Peters spoke at Prohibition Park, S. I., denouncing Roman Catholic attacks on the public-school system. - The convention of the German Catholic Central Verein was opened. === The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson and Thomas Dixon, jr. preached sermons denouncing the police and Tammany Hall.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Light showers, clearing in the afternoon; cooler. Temperature yesterday; Lowest, 68 degrees, highest,

In accordance with the advice of ex-Senator Edmunds, the maple sugar producers of Vermont have resolved to institute legal proceedings against the United States Government to recover the bounties on the crop of 1894, which the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to pay. Mr. Edmunds's advice seems to be thoroughly sound. The refusal to pay these bounties is undoubtedly an act of bad faith. Mr. Edmunds declares that every cent of bounty due under the McKinley law is collectible and can be recovered. There are about four thousand maple sugar producers in Vermont, whose claims amount to more than \$60,000. They have law and equity on their side, and will be justified in pressing their claims to the fullest

The Tribune offers its clients this morning some exceptionally interesting reading in the form of interviews with a number of ex-Mayors of New-York on the question of the coming Mayor. Nothing said by any of them is of more importance than the outspoken statement of Mr. Hewitt: "The election of a Tammany candi-"date would mean the perpetuation of Tammany "methods"; and he insists that this would be the case no matter how good and reputable a citizen might be induced to go on the Tammany ticket. As a sample of the sort of man he means the ex-Mayor names Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry. Mr. Hewitt's statement will be instantly accepted by every fair-minded man. The Tammany leaders are resolved to go outside of the organization for their candidate. Let no one be deceived by that. A figurehead of the most presentable kind at the City Hall will not prevent the old gang from running the city government

ne statements made by a minister of this city from his pulpit yesterday seem worthy of the attention of Senator Lexow and his asso- most important factor in promoting the success ciates on the Investigating Committee. He declared that he knew gray-haired police sergeants who remain sergeants after having honestly earned captaincies, because they would not pay for their promotion, which was offered in at least two cases for a consideration of \$1,000. Who are these sergeants? And who made the corrupt offers? Why should not these sergeants be summoned as witnesses? There has been a good deal said for months past about the large sums paid for captaincies, but no evidence on this point has been offered. The public is impatient to know the truth about the reports that many of those who were most active in the

\$10,000, and wants to know, too, where this money goes.

It being settled to all intents and purposes that Mr. Morton will be nominated for Governer by the Republican State Convention tomorrow, an animated contest for the second place on the ticket is now in progress. According to our Saratoga dispatch, not less than eight men have declared themselves candidates for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Saxton and Mr. Wadsworth being apparently in the lead. Probably this number will be reduced considerably to-day; and it is possible that the sentiment of the delegates will declare itself so unmistakably before the convention meets that the field will be cleared for the one man considered best fitted and most available. At all events, the contest will be thoroughly good-natured, and the convention promises to be one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious in the history of the Grand Old Party.

It is a narrow margin by which Breckinridge has been defeated for renomination, but it will suffice. The plurality for Owens when the returns are officially canvassed will probably not fall much below 300. In the first pangs of defeat Breckinridge and his friends threatened to contest the election in one of the counties, but their talk proved to be merely bluster, and a contest is now deemed highly improbable. The issue in the bitter struggle closed on Saturday was sharply drawn, and Breckinridge has gone to the wall. The result is a moral triumph of magnificent proportions. It is due in large measure to the resolute work of the spirited women of the Ashland District, whose noble efforts have received abundant support from the press of the country. Mr. Owens, too, conducted a vigorous canvass against heavy odds. The outcome is one that a large proportion of the people of the United States will view with undisguised satisfaction.

THE EFFORT FOR REFORM.

Whether from superior virtue, or from lack undergone the experience—so common with New-York Democrats that it may well be called their own leaders and in favor of party reorganization and reform. The revelation which the Tammany rulers of this town had made during the brief period in which their party had been in full control of city and State, not only of monumental incapacity for the responsibilities of government, but of arrogant contempt for law and justice, of audacious rapacity and shameless greed, had startled and alarmed citizens of all parties even before the Lexow investigation had begun to disclose the extent of the rottenness, or the probe of Goff had demonstrated that from top to bottom there was neither sound organ, wholesome function nor healthy fibre. But the Republican less minority, and Democratic scoundrels in coneasy to render them more helpless by open, shameless and unrebuked cheating them of the votes they did have, that they had little courage to have ebbed away. The victory of 1893 was somewhat of a surprise. Nobody organized it; nobody's money bought or figured as a factor in it. It was fairly flung at the party by the great body of voters who had sickened at the mess the Democrats had made and were making. At once all men saw that in the ordinary course of events the Republicans would presently be returned to State control. They saw, too, very clearly, that in that consummation lay the only ray of hope for the citizen and taxpayer of however, would be unsatisfactory, for it would this misgoverned metropolis, grouning under the

rascally rule of Tammany rogues.

The conditions were suggestive. Especially

have pride in the party's history, belief in its progress and faith in its mission, they provoked The cost would be considerable, but, since the that on the threshold of such a responsibility it was the first duty of the Republican party of this county to purify and purge itself and set its own house in order, was so nearly unanimous as to justify the description of the ensuing demonstration as a great uprising of the party. The most important fact in the situation was that man named M. A. Bell, of Cleveland, Ohio, killed | through the indifference of the more upright and himself in a hotel. == The Rev. Madison C. | conscientious Republicans who were looked up to as leaders, or through their unwillingness to descend to the thankless details of campaign work in a forlorn hope, professional politicians had been able to put themselves in positions of influence and power in the party and to use those positions for the most ignoble purposes That they used their power for selfish ends was not strange, perhaps, in the circumstances. But they had done worse. They had used it treacherously. It was notorious that they made a practice of trading and dealing with the party they ostensibly opposed, habitually betraying their own. It is not necessary to name the men who were responsible for all this scandal. Their names were on every lip during the discussion of last November and December. There was no concealment of the fact that the uprising for reorganization and referm was against them and their methods. There was never any equivocation or evasion in the straightout talk of Republicans on this subject. Their purpose, frankly avowed, was to depose the leaders who had be traved their trust and reorganize the party upon the basis of honest and straightforward methods and new men in the direction. Nor is it needful to repeat the familiar story of the divided counsels through which there came to be two rival organizations claiming recognition in the old party. The alacrity and even zeal with which the discredited leaders fell in with a movement inspired by indignation at their own misdoings very early excited the distrust of The Tribune That distrust it frankly expressed, while recog nizing the sincerity of purpose which animated the majority of those who acted with them. It further avowed its belief that the end in view was more likely to be attained through the inof young Republicans than by the other.

strumentality of the Anti-Machine organization The rivalry was warm and earnest, but through the efforts of The Tribune to soften the asperities and infuse sometring of good nature into the debate it was comparatively free from bitterness, leaving no wounds that will not quickly and easily heal. The early indersement of the Anti-Machine movement by ex-Senator Platt had the effect of confusing the minds of many Republicans who, justly or unjustly, connected that gentleman with all the trading and dealing with Tammany which had dishonored and disgraced the party. The zeal of faction magnified his influence and the hostility to the ex-Senator, which is unfortunately so general, became the was done with a purpose is, of course, only a Platt himself conspicuously favored one organization while his associates quietly and unostenthe genius of that exceedingly clever politician. The steps by which the Committee of Thirty organization came to be recognized as "regular by the State Committee need not be recounted. Since it was effected we have reason to believe

that the result was brought about by secret intrigues of which they had no knowledge and for this suspicion are apparent to any one who scans the personnel of the delegations lately chosen. If, as some of 'hem believe, a mistake has been made, the appearance of a full delega- \$1,000,000. tion from the Anti-Machine organization at the State Convention furnishes an opportunity to correct it, or at least mitigate its consequences. However that may be, it is certain that the task which honest Republicans set themselves

to reorganize the party on a basis which would remove the possibility of the party's being betrayed into collusion with Tammany Hall in perpetuation of municipal corruption is not in the way of immediate fulfilment. That danger still confronts us, diminished as yet in small degree. The action of the State Convention tomorrow will hardly affect it at all. The nomination of Mr. Morton, which now seems almost certain, will not be through the influence of any one man or set of men, but will be the expression of the popular will. The cordiality and unanimity with which the party after an unusually thorough canvass and free discussion have settled upon him as their choice for Governor has, fortunately, left no opportunity for intrigue or manipulation, and the event will leave no ground for dissatisfaction or occasion for complaint. The party is united and success is sure. But it needs to be remembered that the work of reform in the party in this county is incomplete, and that now more than ever is the utmost vigilance needed that It may not prove in the end a failure.

THE FLATBUSH-AVE EXTENSION.

Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, has acted commendably in appointing a committee to consider the question of extending Flatbush-ave, to the terminus of the Bridge. The plan was first brought forward more than a dozen years ago, before the Bridge was completed, and was carnestly urged during the administration of Mayor Low. It was regarded by the public with much favor, and expressions of disappointment were of the opportunities and temptations offered by numerous when it was for the time laid on the the possession of power, the Republican Party of shelf. Plundered as they have been by Demothis county has never until within the past year | cratic Ring and Gang, Brooklyn people are al ready overtaxed distr ssfully. Yet they are will ing to make such expenditures as the growth of normal condition-of an uprising in its own the city requires, provided the work is done hou ranks against the methods and practices of its estly and according to an intelligent plan, and they are not likely to begrudge the expense of creating an adequate entrance-way to the Bridge

Plaza. That such a theroughfare does not now exist is evident. Fultonest, below the City Hall is narrow and crooked. Washington-st, is wider, and is straight. But it is merged into Fultonst, at the City Hall, and so is Adams-st., through which much of the Bridge traffic passes. The result is that Fultonest, at the City Hall, and above it as far as the junction of Flatbush ave. is one of the worst crowded streets on the American Continent, Overhead is an elevated road; on the surface of the street are more than Party of this county had been so long in a help- blocks are vast stores and factories, rivalling trol of the election machinery had found it so dreds of trucks and wagons and carriages and jam. Practically, the vast bulk of the local traffic, and also of the general transit business or enthusiasm, and the spirit of the party seemed of a city of a million inhabitants, is forced into and through that single narrow street.

Such a state of affairs cannot be permanently endured. It must be remedied, and it can be remedied only in one of three ways. One is to enormous, considering the manner in which the street is now built up; and the result would not be all that is desired. Another is to transform other existing streets into highways that will relieve the pressure upon Fulton st. This, make travel routes circultous, and, after all, would bring the streams of traffic back upon or across Fulton st. at some point. The third planamong earnest and sincere Republicans who is to extend Flatbush ave, to the Bridge; and it promises results in every way satisfactory. scarcely greater than the widening of Fulton's tion of the city would be materially decreased And there would be a noble avenue, running from the Bridge to the heart of the great shopping district and thence to one of the choicest and most important residence districts of the city. Taken in continuance with the Bridge it self, and with the Ocean Parkway, it would constitute a thoroughfare from the New-York City Hall straight to the Atlantic Ocean.

This is a great scheme, worthy of the great city in which it is laid. The members of Mayor Schleren's committee are gentlemen of intelli gence and of broad views, commanding the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Their recommendation will have great weight, and if, as we deem probable, it shall be in favor of making such an extension of Flatbush ave., it will doubt less be received by the people of Brooklyn with enthusiastic approval. It was one of the glories of Mayor Low's administration that he brought the Bridge to completion. It will be a bright spot in Mayor Schleren's record to have established an adequate means of access to that Bridge from the principal portion of the city.

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES.

An intelligible explanation of the Minnesota forest fires is offered by a correspondent of "Garden and Forest," H. B. Avres, who has been in the woods during the last summer. He attributes the disaster which culminated early in September in destruction of life, property and millions of acres of timber to human ignorance, carelessness and viciousness. From the opening of the spring settlers had been burning underbrush to clear land, camping parties had been starting fires and leaving them to take care of themselves, and cinders from locomotives have been kindling flames along the railways. Owing to the prolonged drouth these fires running through the woods had lingered in stumps, logs and peat, and been fed by dead material dry leaves from the trees and charred, tinder-like matter ready to ignite with an explosive flash like gunpowder. When the hot, dry wind of September 1 increased to a gale, and in some localities became a hurricane, these fires, which had been burning slowly all summer throughout a great expanse of forest, united in a general outburst until the air was filled with combustible dust and gases, and nothing that could be ignited was safe within half a mile of the flaming woods. The disaster, according to this struction, caution and coercion."

same way. All summer long in Huron and farms by setting fire to heaps of brush and logs, and the flames had spread to the outlying of the rival organization. Whether or not this circles of woods. When vast reaches of forest suddenly burst into flame early in September it matter of conjecture. If it was, it must be said was because there were innumerable small that the adroitness of the plan by which Mr. | centres of smouldering fire, and the conditions of drouth and wind facilitated the destruction of a million acres of forest with a loss of 138 tatiously secured control of the other was worthy lives and of property officially estimated at \$2,274,264. That terrible disaster might have been prevented if the forest region had been under proper supervision, and the farming popquences of careless brush-burning and reckless land-clearing. As it was, there were fires amoul-

and paid the full penalty in life and property, our markets? that they too have been betrayed. The grounds | As the insurance for losses in the burned district amounted to hardly more than \$100,000, they would have been in a pitable plight if charitable relief had not been extended to the extent of

> After an interval of thirteen years all the horrors of the Michigan forest fires have been reproduced on even a larger scale in Minnesota, the losses of life and property being considerably greater, and many millions of acres of timber being included in the burned district; leaves the markets disappointingly narrow. and in all essential relations of cause and effect. Whether that is so, only future experience can there is the closest correspondence between the make clear. The rush of trade so long postponed two calamities. The disaster of 1881 ought to by tariff uncertainty and by the coal and railhave impressed State legislators and township road strikes has made things lively for a time. authorities throughout the timber regions of the When the country storekeeper, whose stock has vision, and of imposing penalties for carelessness and recklessness in clearing farms and raised with difficulty, may prove a warning that will be more effective, and lead to systematic regulations for placing forest localities under wardenship and surveillance.

AS TO DISCUSSIONS OF THE TARIFF.

nestness deprecates any further discussion of be displeased if an attempt is made to revive says that the issue must be kept alive, that dis-August 28 merely "furnishes a vantage ground "operations," and that the Democratic party should be exhorted to continue the struggle." minent doctors of the one true faith, in face of

which the patient public may well go free. But, by the way, are not these current and vociferous Democratic protestations against tariff discussion fine old echoes of Mr. Pecksniff's most olenginous cant? They want the country to consider the question settled, finally and forever, just because they have succeeded in emeting a tariff law. But the question was just as much settled when the McKinley bill became law as it is now. Yet where was there a Democrat in all the land who did or dreamed of doing what Governor Flower now wants all men to do? On the contrary, every mother's son of them worked all day and sat up all night, seven days in the week, to discuss it, to pick flaws in it, to tell lies about it, to foment discontent with it, and, in general, if possible, to defeat the beneficent purposes of the bill and to deprive the country of the prosperity which it promised and which it brought, too, despite their malevolent efforts. That is what they did. And now they roll up their eyes and say: "The business interests of the country want peace, Let us give the new law a fair trial and thus

render a patriotic service to the country." Indeed, the business interests of the country them perce. They will make the best of the prosperity, so far as it can be restored with the Democratic incubus hanging upon it. But they will not do so under any hyporritical pretente that they accept the Wilson Gorman Cleveland Sugar and Whiskey abortion as a finality of tariff legislation. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, and the only right settlement of the American tariff question is in a tariff for Americans and for American interests,

DOWNWARD TENDENCIES.

on of 22% per cent in their wages in order to prevent the closing of the works by foreign cometition under the new duties. Most of these are skilled workers and get good wages, so that a so many others, an approach to starvation. But gradually setting since September 1, and dereduction does not mean to them, as it does to shadow of decent excuse, except that, at a time when all industries were more prosperous than ever, the people had been foolish enough to vote | 266,208 last year. | Exports from both coasts, flour for a change. This is one of the changes they included, in two weeks of September, have been are getting

The day this reduction was agreed to, wholesale prices of all commodities were 4 per cent lower than two years ago, at the time of imprecedented prosperity. Manufactured products had declined more and some of the great farm staally had yielded a little more than wholesale, though always slow to follow in any downward movement. But it is certain that, with rents representing 15 per cent of the cost of living and food 40 per cent, the scarcity of corn and prospective dearness of meats and some other products making food dearer, the cost of living is not 10 per cent lower than it was in 1892. though wages are to be 22% per cent lower. This new tariff, therefore, takes from this class of workers, beyond all that they may gain by reduced cost of living, at least an eighth of their earnings. A great many workers have already suffered more, especially in iron and woollen manufactures, and with many the loss of wages has been 40 per cent. But for the moment the loss of the glass workers may be taken as an approximate measure of the general reduction. The loss to workers comes out of any surplus

they may have over the bare cost of living. Pos sthly men of this class were able to save 10 per cent of their earnings, but spent another 10 pe cent in education, churches, associations, pleas ure and luxuries not strictly included in the bare cost of living. Then out of \$100 carned, their cost of living was \$80, but has now been reduced less than 10 per cent, certainly exceeding \$72. They would have \$28 left at the outside with old wages, but the new tariff cuts off \$22 50 of that \$28. In order to save anything for protection against sickness or old age, they must give up education of children, associations, churches and practically all recreations and luxuries outside the bare cost of living.

Of course it comes to this, that the workers who are careful and thrifty will change their mode of living. They will seek less comfortable houses and rents will go down. They will buy cheaper qualities of goods and economize in food, and the sales of merchants will decrease and the prices of products of all other labor will tend downward because of the reduced demand. One way or another the 22% per cent is taken from what the men have to spend or else to save, and the savings of labor are the capital which supports additional industries to afford employment for the increased laboring force of the future. If labor save nothing, industries cannot be expanded to provide work for a growing population. If the workers save as much as before, the \$90 formerly spent out of every \$100 earned must be reduced to \$67.50, and in like proportion business and the stimulus for all other industries must be reduced.

This is Democratic prosperity-a general scaling downward in order to let foreigners have larger command of our markets, and in that downward movement the wage-earner gets the worst of it all the time. For if the well-paid glass workers have reason to complain, what is to be said of the great multitude whose earnings were but little more than enough to support life in decency, and who have now to give up 20 to 80 per cent of their poor earnings also in order

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

About the most vexatious answer a doctor ever makes to anxious friends is that "the "patient is doing well if he does not have a re-"lapse." Vexatious though it be, some such answer must be made about business, which is doing remarkably well if the recovery which is due only to the deferred business of the last haif year does not prove so large that its completion Northwest with the necessity of protecting been broken and reduced to the utmost by months woodlands by forestry regulations and super- of extreme caution, has restored it to what he considers the line of safety, his future purchases will depend upon the retail buying. At present starting fires. Possibly the recurrence of simcommercial depression when relief funds are expected when the deferred demand has been met. Meanwhile reports from various commercial centres indicate activity in wholesale rather than in retail transactions.

The weekly output of pig iron increased 35,757 tons in August, according to "The Iron Age," and on the 1st of September was 80 per cent of a full product. That paper expresses grave doubts Governor Flower with almost hysterical ear- whether the consumption will be found to justify so large an output, and reports a somewhat the tariff, and declares that business men will disappointing demand for finished products, with some tendency to weakness in prices. Bessemer the tariff issue. And yet President Cleveland pig being also slightly lower at Pittsburg. But it is hard to believe that after the consumption cussion is the order of the day, that the law of reached 126,000 tons weekly April 1, and after miners and coke workers and railroad strikes had "from which must be waged further aggressive for about five months reduced the consumption by at least 10,000 tons weekly, the deferred necessities for the country can be supplied by a Verily, here is a sad disagreement between two production exceeding the requirements of last has been any expansion in business, the output must for a time go higher. But prices do not improve at all, though 40 per cent lower than in 1890. In the minor metals the demand seems to prompt no advance, and lead has been depressed by foreign offerings at 3.2 cents. In boots and shoes the consumption of materials has reduced | perti. stocks of tanneries largely, and shipments from Boston, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," have been 2,417,052 cases this year, which means 168,915 cases for half of September, against 169,540 in 1892. Here no abatement of the demand yet appears for the cheaper goods, though sales of the better grades are still far behind.

The long suspension of mills at Fall River and New-Hedford explains the advance in prices and strong demand for some kinds of cotton goods, but many others have advanced and the while business is large, as it would naturally be with the demand for several months crowded into a few weeks. Competent observers report that, except for the addition of delayed to current demands, the business is not as large as usual. Sales of wool have fallen off, and for two weeks of September are barely more than half the sales for the same weeks in 1892, but this is attributed o uncertaintly about prices to be fixed at the to need peace after such a politico industrial | London wool sales this week. Sales were larger Jag" as Democratic statesmanship has led them | in July than since, but were in part for specula-Republicans will do their best to secure tion, and in that month and August provision was presumably made for the deferred demand. situation. They will patriotically try to restore | During the past week orders for goods have diminished, and buying has rensibly abated, with the estimate that in cheaper grades over threequarters, and in all grades about half, of a full conson's trade has bon done. No one can et judge how much of the spring requirements has been covered by contracts with foreign producers for delivery after January L

All estimates regarding manufactures take into account the disheartening crop reports made last week by Government, Never before have official estimates been so unanimously disputed by experts of all grades, and the small stocks of corn in the hands of speculators and dealers do not indicate that market interests influence opinions as much as usual. Between the Government estimate of 1,100,000,000 bushels and some others of 1,700,000,000, the markets evidently put more faith in the larger, as the price has been of injury to wheat prevented a decline of smaller last week than a year ago, have been ever 40,300,000 bushels since August, against 26,only 5,996,300 bushels, against 10 259,425 last year. and since July have been 20,200,000 bushels less than in 1893. The extreme cheapness of wheat tends to de-

prive the farmer of the advantage which a good crop might give, and it looks as if cotton growers will suffer again in the same way. Wheat is 15 cents, or 20 per cent lower than a year ago, and it would take an increase of a quarter in the yield to make this good. Cotton is 6.87 cents, against 8.27 a year ago, 18 per cent lower, and the yield must almost reach 9,000,000 bales to make this loss good, but with such a yield prices would go still lower. The loss of cotn, whether 400,000,000 or 1,000,000,000 bushels, will prove serious for railroads, particularly in the eight States which are said to have ploughed up 38 per cent of the acreage planted, and earnings are slightly smaller in September than last year, and 15.5 per cent smaller than in 1892. The gain in August over last year was less than I per cent. Domestic trade, represented by Clearing House exchanges, has averaged 7 per cent more than in September last year, but 25,7 per cent less than in 1892. Foreign trade shows a singular contrast; imports for two weeks at New-York are 17.9 per ent larger than last year, while exports from New-York are 17.8 per cent smaller than last year. These changes, continued through the month and at all ports, would mean an excess of only \$11,000,000 exports, against \$25,000,000 last Customs receipts for three weeks have been \$2,600,000 larger than last year, and \$1,400,000 larger than in 1892, while internal revenue receipts have been \$2,300,000 less than last year and \$3,100,000 less than in 1892. The Treasury officlais are jubilant, apparently on the theory that imports and customs receipts will continue as large as they have been during the first full fortnight under the new tariff. If so, domestic industries will suffer seriously. The truth is that it is too soon to make even an approximate estimate of the effects of the new tariff, either upon industries or upon the Treasury reserves.

The Republican convention to-morrow is going to nominate the winning candidate-and don't

The work of destroying the Palisades is going steadily on. Can nothing be done to stop it? The Pallsades are private property and the owners have leased them to the men who are blasting out the rocks and turning them into pavingstones and road metal. It is an outrage which can apparently only be reached by the purchase of the rocky wall and the adjacent territory by the State and the establishment of a State park. It is to be hoped that public sentiment will force some action in that direction at an early day, before the unique Palisades are irretrievably

"Old Kaintuck" has done well in putting a sul-

lied Congressman out of public view.

An eminently proper safeguard against snap and sneak legislation is provided in the constitutional amendment prescribing that all bills musbe printed and laid on the desks of Senators and Assemblymen three days before final action is taken. Some very bad laws would have been kept off the statute-book if there had been such a requirement in the past. Of course, if after

that the current price paid by a captain is work of reorganization have become suspicious dering and spreading during a prolonged dry that Democratic theories may prevail and Britten the current price paid by a captain is work of reorganization have become suspicious dering and spreading during a prolonged dry that Democratic theories may prevail and Britten the current price paid by a captain is work of reorganization have become suspicious dering and spreading during a prolonged dry that Democratic theories may prevail and Britten the current price paid by a captain is work of reorganization have become suspicious dering and spreading during a prolonged dry that Democratic theories may prevail and Britten the current price paid by a captain is work of reorganization have become suspicious dering and spreading during a prolonged dry that Democratic theories may have larger access to be provided their own fate. void, and would be so pronounced by the courts as soon as the facts were made known.

> Peary found some terribly cold weather in Greenland. Some Democrats, whom we could mention, did not have to go so far to get frozen.

At Bradford, England, silk has been made from wood pulp so much like the real thing that it bids fair to occupy a like place in commerce and use. It is produced by subjecting vegetable fibre to the action of various acids, the result being a product said to be identical with the filement of the worm, having its lightness, justre and all its qualities, including that of durability. Commercially speaking the importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated, and it is possible that it will produce the most revolutionary consequences in the trade in that commodity everywhere. The world's stock of silk, both woven and raw, is immense, and has always held a stable value likely to be much shaken and disturbed by the intrusion of a new supply which can be cheaply and abundantly produced Samples of yarn, fringe, braid, gimps, sewing silks, handkerchiefs, brocades and other fabrics, dyed in various colors, have been exhibited by the Bradford makers to the trade and pronounced all right and up to the commercial standard in all respects. With artificial silk and artificial diamonds and rubies such as are now being turned out in great abundance, modern society will doubt. less take on a style of splendor hitherto unknown, outshining the courts of Solomon or the Queen of Sheba, or the retinues of Mahmoud or Haroun Al Raschid

When "Tom" Grady speaks for the purity of his party, bronze statues in the parks blush

Right on the heels of the tremendous uprising of Louisiana planters against the Democratic party in resentment of the betrayal of their inerests by Congress, Secretary Carlisle informs them that they will receive no bounty on this year's sugar crop. The cane-growers are thus sharply told that the man who dares to call his soul his own and take up arms against Mr. Cleveland's Democratic party will do so at his

There is a solemn stillness in the neighborhood of Buzzard's Bay.

The question what women shall wear when riding the bleycle bils fair to command an increasing degree of attention as the practice of wheeling grows in popularity among the gentler sex. It is growing rapidly; so much so that the question whether women shall indulge in this exercise is now rarely raised. Numerous attempts to do away with skirts have been made, but without any large degree of success in this country. The fact is that most of the "reform costumes" are decidedly ugly, and some of them closely approach the line which modesty forbids ladies to cross. Besides, many feminine riders insist that skirts not too long and full are in no sense objectionable or dangerous, and claim, with apparent reason, that the woman's method of mounting a bley le is easier than the man's. The present agitation, however, will doubtless lead to some sensible reforms in women's dress for outdoor use, and thus the bleyele will accomplish good in more than one direction.

This is certainly the age of "vindications." Congressman Breckinridge had his turn on Saturday.

Professional football, under the auspices of the American League of Professional Football clubs, will make its bow to the public in a few days. The games will be played under Association rules, and this sport is particularly popular in England just now. As compared with the football game played by the college elevens, the play is more open and less brutal. In the Association game the players must kick the ball, and not catch it in their hands or run with it in their arms.

The road to Congress this fall is a long one for

Sheehanism took its rise in Buffalo and has had something of a run, landing one of the family utenant-Governor's chair and maki a metropolitan Police Commissioner and star member of the Pequod Club of another. But it is not a good year for that particular ism. The and what is to be ome of the Commissioner, now that he permits his convicted fellow-Pequods to be kicked out of their places without a dissenting vote, it is not easy to conjecture. Perhaps both may drop back into private life with a dull thud, carrying with them the qualities which they have already sufficiently aired in public and which can be quite well spared here and prob-

For cool effrontery and unblushing "cheek" the Tammany man who praises the work of his party

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention resembled an assemblage of wet hens, and after cackling a little over the new Tariff dispersed to their several roosts, as discontented and hopeless a convocation as the State has witnessed in a long period. The gathering was a mere matter of form, to be followed by no political consequences except defeat, to which the party there seems in a dismal way resigned, as the widow was to the loss of her husband because she was

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Walter Elliott, of the Paulist Fathers of this city, who has been for the last few months explaining the tenets of Roman Catholicism to Protestants in the West, says: "my whole experience was delightful. Americans are remarkably minded and my non-Catholic auditors listened to me with interest and attention. I had a question-box at every meeting, and invited queries from all who cared to ask them. Some of the questions might appear ridiculous to a Catholic, but I always took it for granted that they were asked in good faith, and they were as honestly answered." "Father Elliott," says "The New-York Freeman's Journal," "Is one of the best-known of the Catholic Paulist Fathers in West Fifty-ninth-st. He is a big man with a bushy brown beard, a deep voice and a bluff, hearty, fun-loving way; a war veteran, an ardent American, a devout Catholic and an able advocate of the temperance cause. He has been travelling from Maine to California for years as a missionary priest." minded and my non-Catholic auditors listened to me

A. W. McIntire, who has been n Governor by the Colorado Republicans, was born in Pittsburg, Penn. of Scotch-Irish parents, on January 18, 1853. He was graduated from Yale College in 1873.

The biographer of the late Dr. John Henry Hopkins, the well-known High Church Episcopal the logian, declares that Dr. Hopkins's support of the logian, declares that Dr. Hopkins's support of the late Bishop Brooks "entailed the loss of those monthly intercessions of a society which prays for the souls of clergymen who die in the faith." To an outsider it seems to have been rather rough on the good doctor to be deprived of the prayers of this society, when, in the opinion of the society, he most needed to be prayed for.

The Rev. Stewart Headlam, the Anglican man, of London, England, who has become famous man, of London, England, who has become landar as the friend and champion of stage dancers, has this to say about the Church and Stage Guild, of which he is the secretary: "The guild is rather directed to the art than the lives of the players and dancers. So far as they are simple human beings, we should have founded no society in relation to them; but it is because the art that they represent is, through ignorance, despised by many good folk and because, consequently, the artists suffer with some folk in esteem, that we exist. We wish to make the clergy and those who accept their views understand the true nature of the stage and of bailet dancing, and so cause them to lose the gross prejudice under which they now labor. The society is a success. We have now some 250 members. Some of the clergy who Joined us have gone away from us on account of the episcopal attacks upon other directions if they openly adhered to the society. We have monthly meetings of the guild, when members of it and of the stage are brought into contact, and, also, in summer, picnics, dances and when we can laterage and discussions. I believe we are succeeding, and that a breast tasks. as the friend and champion of stage dancers, has